THE HEARTHSTONE.

HOW NEWS IS COLLECTED FOR THE NEWSPAPERS.

We now come to consider the kind of news sought for, the sources from which it was obtained, and the agents employed. As we pro-ceed, we purpose indicating those sources which the Press Association has now absorbed, and those which remain open to the enterprise of individual papers. The mode of obtaining news will, of course, remain unaltered; it is only the medium of supply which is now changed. Two broad divisions will embrace all the varieties of news: (1) political and (2) general. In the letter we include Parliamentary reports, committees, deputations, law, city intelligence, sporting, the markets, and national celebrations. By "political" is meant that which can be obtained only from exclusive sources. Certain Government departments supply items of news exclusively to London papers; but there is another species of news which anticipates great governments. mental changes. This-which is the most diff cult to obtain—is of course the most valuable, and to reach it directly is beyond the power of a provincial paper. The man relied upon for intelligence of this kind must have access to society; he must be a welcome visitor at fashlomable "drums;" he must have the entrée of all the clubs; and he must be on visiting terms with a Minister. The London paper that can secure the services of such a man has an immence advantage over all others. Its agent can penetrate into circles where the proprietor may never hope to enter, and his reward is of circles where the proprietor may never hope to enter, and his reward is of circles where the proprietor may never hope to enter, and his reward is of circles where the proprietor post. divers kinds. He may have an honorary post in the office, at a good salary; or he may have assigned to him certain law courts, the reports of which are furnished for him by studious but briefless barristers. Such a man can also serve a Minister on an emergency by means of the newspaper, and is occasionally rewarded by a subordinate official position or a colonial judgeship. This kind of agent is scarce now. The difficulty of keeping any impending change secret is very great, and the opportunities for such men to distinguish themselves are rapidly becoming rare. Nor were their secrets inviolate even after they were transmitted to the collier for they were light to be designed to editor, for they were liable to be telegraphed to some country office, through the agency of an enterprising London sub-editor. So great was the demand for exclusive information at one period, that petty Government officials and telegraph clerks traded upon information which they ought to have kept secret. This field for news will always yield the best return to the most enterprising, and it is hardly possible to conceive of any organization which shall render unnecessary the employment of a special politi-cal correspondent. For all ordinary purposes a gallery reporter will do the work most efficient-ly; he has access to local members at any time of the evening, and it the paper he represents has supported a member of Parliament, he is sure of netting valuable hints two or three times In the course of the session. Of the two divi-sions which we have made, the political has always been fostered by the leading daily news papers in the provinces, and there are few gentlemen in the gallery of the House of Com-mons whose services are not callsted on behalf of some particular country paper for the supply of this class of information. The Parliamentary reports sent by telegraph companies into the reports sent by telegraph companies into the country were always very short summaries of the proceedings in the Houses of Logishture; but upon special occasions they furnished long reports of certain speeches. Under the second class of news, the general, are included different varieties of news, all of which vary in their relative value to provincial papers. The most important are Foreign, City, Markets, and Sporting. The junior department, that of foreign news, was systematized by Baron Renter. His central office is in the City, and from thence his telegrams were distributed from thence his telegrams were distributed throughout the country.—Congregationalist.

INTELLECTUAL SNOBS.

A little learning is a dangerous thing. So runs the wise saw of ancient origin. Is there any truth in it? It is applicable so far as England, in these latters days of the nineteenth century, is concerned? Or is it like many other oldfishloned proverbs, more sound than meaning —a trite saying coined by some clover indivi-dual to protect his own or the prejudices of other people. Certainly, many men and women, who have only a "little learning," do not seem to profit much by that which they possess. Their natures do not appear to be refined, or their nations ennobled thereby, while their range of mental vision is frequently as circumscribed as that of some ignorant beings who cannot pick out the letters of the alphabet. Nor in many cases are their deeds less reckless and thoughtless. If they have simply a little smattering of know-, unaccompanied by any of the restraining influences of education, they acquire a certain increase of power of doing evil, unaccompanied by any wish to refrain therefrom. It is curious to mark the effect which the consciousness of possessing knowledge has upon many people. Undoubted scholarship is frequently accompanied by pedantry and almost childish affectation. There are many learned individuals upon whose faces vanity is written in bold outline, and whose absurdly pompous guit is suggestive of overweening pride. But when the genius and culture is really there, the world can very well afford to look upon eccentricities of manner with kindness, even if it cannot altogether ignore them. When, however, these particular quali-ties are conspicuously absent, it is not so easy to be indulgent. It is, therefore, difficult if not impossible to repart with even the smullest Snobs, of whom there are a large number mov ing about in our midst.

Does not everybody know the intellectual snob? If they do not it must surely be their own fault, for, in his little way, he makes a greatdeal of noise. He is easily recognised. He has a nasty, sneering, cynical manner, and a contemptatous, mocking laugh peculiarly his own. These are his chief controversial weapons, and prove tolerably destructive, for he wields them with little mercy. Of under rather than over average ability persistent cramming he succeeds in makthe theories held by cortain celebrated thinkers and many of the arguments in support of them These theories he takes upon himself to adve cate in that objectionable manner peculiarly his own, whenever he has the opportunity. Not content with simply thinking that those who differ from him are either fools or rogues, he makes it very apparent that he does so. Perhaps they lack certain special information which he possesses. This is a fact of which he does not fail to take advantage, and use as a weapon to humiliate and discomfit them. They are cuttingly informed that they are lamentably ignorant, and have evidently never studied the subject under discussion. When they have done so, calmly, and philosophically, they will ser reason why they should change their opinion that is, of course, if they have sufficient intellect to distinguish right from wrong, which, he lets it be understood, is very doubtful, and enough honesty when they have done so to make what

reparation they can. He has done all this, But, then, it is simply impossible for him to form orronoous judgments upon any matter which he takes the trouble to think about. Nature has been so indulgent to him that he is free from many dangers which surround his brethren. He stakes his reputation purely upon his intellectual attainments. He does not pretend to be an adopt at anything else, for the simple reason that amusements which please the ordinary mind are beneath his notice. His mighty intellect would be wasted and debased if he diverted it to anything frivolous. So he reads what other men write, bitterly condemning their works, and occasionally takes the least little leap into the sea of literature himself, that then, it is simply impossible for him to form little leap into the sea of literature himself, that is to say, he writes certain tritles which, after a course of travels, at length find a resting-place in his own desk, or are utilized by the indulgent editors of third and fourth-rate publications when they are short of "copy."—Liberal Re-

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

The alterations of weight undergone by the human body in baths formed the subject of an investigation recently made by two members of the Paris Academy, who came to the conclusion that the weight of the body is maintained or increased by absorption so long as the temperature is low or moderate, but diminished by immersion in warm water.

diminished by immersion in warm water.

The discovery of rich deposits of tin in Australia bids fair to prove of great commercial importance. The Government Geologist of Southern Queensland thinks the richness of the ore quite unparalleled in any other country, and the Professor of Mining at Melbourne pronounces its abundance marvellous. It seems that Australia, as well as North America, possesses a district known as New England, in which the richest of the newly-discovered tin-bearing alluvials are found.

vials are found.

COMPARTIVELY little is yet known of the effects produced upon health by changes in the weather; but in an address recently delivered in London by Mr. John Tripe, President of the Metocrological Society, he called attention to the few leading facts which may be regarded as established. Of these the more important are, first, that very hot weather or very cold weather is invariably accompanied by an increase in disease and the death rate; and secondly, that a cold, wet summer is more favorable to health than a hot, dry summer.

As experiment has been made at Geneva by M.

health than a hot, dry summer.

An experiment has been made at Geneva by M. Alphonse de Gandolle, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which the habits of plants are affected by the locality in which they are grown. He produced seeds of the same species from Itussia, Scotland. Sicily and France, and sewed them at the same time and under similar conditions. It was observed that the seeds from the Northern regions were the first to germinate, and that the plants which they produced attained maturity somewhat earlier than those grown from seeds that came from warmor countries.

than these grown from seeds that came from warner countries.

Experiments to excertain the amount of loss that coal undergoes when experiments to experiments to experiments to experiments to experiments the surface of the weather. It will perhaps surprise many roaders to hear that the loss is considerable. Anthracite and cannel-coal, as might be anticipated from their compactness, suffer least: but ordinary bituminous coal loses nearly one-third in weight, and nearly one-half in gas-making quality. From this it will be understood that coal should be kept dry and under cover; and that to expose it to rain or damp is to lessen its quantity and weaken its quality. Here, too, we have an explanation of the inferiority of the great heaps of small-coal which encamber the ground in the mining districts.

ing districts.

Wherher the rattlesmake's rattle is contrived solely for the benefit of other animals, to whom its warning notes foretell the approach of the deadly repitle, has long been a question with antiralists. Mr. Alfred W. Bennett, in a recent notice of Darwin's works, calls attention to the observations of Prof. Shaler of this country in reference to this subject. He has become convinced that the rattle initiates the sounds of certain insects, and thus lares the birds who prey upon them to a point within striking distance of the snake. It is true, as Mr. Bonnett says, that this suffices to explain the apparent fasciproy; but does it account for the like influence attributed to other serpents which have no rattles.

Warn Bath in Insantran is Burks.—Pr. Wil-

proy; but does it necount for the life influence attributed to other serpents which have no rattles.

WARN BATH IN INSANITY AND IN BURNS.—Dr. Wilkins, in his official report to the California Legislature, on insanity, refers to the warm bath as a favorite method of troutment in Italy, and in some parts of Holland and France. He states that he often saw a dozen patients in one bath-room, with their heads alone in sight, the bathing tub being covered, except a hole for the head; there they usually remain from one to three hours, in some instances six to eight hours, and occasionally for days at a time. Dr. Gudlen, of Zurich, kept a min thus immersed for five days, on account of a min thus immersed for five days, on account of a high state of excitement connected with bod-sores. The patient is represented to have sleit well a portion of the time, and to have been cared of the sores, no exhaustion or ill consequences following. The case is also related of a man scaled by steam, and not insue, who was placed by lictors in a tepid bath and kept there for three weeks, until a new cuticle had formed over the outire surface; the water was kept at an acroeable temperature, and the patient recovered without inconvenience.

FARM ITEMS.

ACCORDING to The Yarmouth Register the cranberry crop on Cape Cod is almost a total failure owing to Winter killing and the worm. An effort todrown the worm resulted in some cases in rotting the fruit.

PASCHALL MORRIS says he once saved the life of a \$600 short-horned bull, sick with hoven, by placing a wisp of twisted hay in his mouth and tying it up tightly behind the horns. The working of the jaws to get rid of this incumbrance, liberates the gas in the stomach, and relief is immediate.

the stomach, and relief is immediate.

The following is said to be a sure test of a horse's age: After a horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes ever the cyclid, at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well-delined wrinkle for each year of his age ever nine. If, for instance, a herse has three wrinkles, he is twelve. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get at his age.

New-Hamserther has adopted a law to regulate the quality and sale of commercial tertilizers. The manufacturer must file a bond with the State Treasurer in \$10,000, payable to the State, but with a constituent that it shall be void upon compliance with the law, which r quires that all fertilizers offered for sale shall be accompanied with a statement maning the date of manufacture, and the percentage of ammonia and other constituent parts. If these shall prove to be false (which is to be tested by the State Assayer on due application), a line of \$500 is imposed on the seller, to be presented for by the Atteriory General or any county goliciter. A fine of \$200 is General or any county solicitor. A fine of \$200 i imposed for offering fertilizers for sale without a li

cense.

The "House of All. Work,"—The horse of all work should be no less than lifteen and one-half hands in height, nor loss than lifteen and one-half hands in height, nor loss than lifte) pounds in weight, quick, lively cars, broad between the eyes, round barrol, short loins, well up in the shoulders, deep chested, square quarters, flat lors, short between the knees and pastern, hind legs well under him, speed equal to eight miles an hour on the road, and at least three miles at the plow, with sufficient blood to insure spirit, style and endurance. As in this class it is evident the mature animals are intended for breeding, they should be sound; and as the young animals must be judged on their own morits, as well as their promise of future usefulness, they also must be sound or else they ennet compete.

Cure for Diseased Potators.—The potatoe di-

or else they cannot compete.

Cure for Diseased Potators.—The potatoe disease, so bad in Iroland this year, has appeared in several places in Canada, though in a mitigated form. A gendleman who expresses limself as quite certain as to the efficiency of his recipe for treating diseased potatoes—a subject which is just now engaging much attention in the English press—sends us the following:—

attention in the English press—sends us the following:

"Take the potatoes up as quickly as possible, expose them to the sun for twelve days, or thereabours, and the disease is completely stopped. They can then the kept for a length of time (say six months) when they can be converted into starch, for food or for use in the laundry."

The recipe is worthy the attention of agriculturists.—Toronto Mail.

The Farm Cape you Ber Strong—A writer in

THE EARTH CURE FOR BEE STINGS.—A writer in The Earth Cure For Bee Stings.—A writer in The Gardner's Magazine of London relates this experience: Toward the end of the Spring of this year had the misforume to be stung by a bee when in the garden, and as none of the usual antidotes were

just then available. I drow the sting from the wound and applied a little common soil, after wetting it sufficiently to admit of its being worked into the consistency of thick cream. The pain provious to the application of the soil was most intense; but in a few seconds afterward it was reduced to a dull note and nothing more, beyond a slight stiffness in the joints of the thumb, was felt afterward. I have had an opportunity of testing the same remedy since, and with the same degree of success. As the stings of bees and wasps affect some persons more than others, it is proper to remark that hitherto I have suffered most severely, lesing in one or two instances the use most coverely, losing in one or two instances the use of my hand for several days through its swelling to such a large size, and being in the most intense pain

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.

INPLANES (luns.—A drop or two of camphoretted spirit rubbed on the gums will allay inflammation. CLEANING OIL PAINT.—Whitening is better than soap. Use warm water and a piece of soft flamed. Afterwards wash clean, and rub dry with chameis-

Afterwards wash clean, and rub dry with chamoisTo RENDER CORES OR STOPERS AR-THORY.—This
can be accomplished by covering with a comentounposed of red lead or inely-powdered litharge mixed
with undiluted glycerine.

To Make Corn Muffins.—Take six cups of corn
med, two cups of four, two tenspoonfuls of salt twothirds of a cup of troache, and one teaspoonful of
sola. Mix with sour mills. Bake in mullin rings.

How you Come & Sway Law,—South the wick in

How to Cure a Smory Lamp.—Sook the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in prepar-

To Detect Bab Vinegam.—You can tell whether or not your vinegar has been adultorated with sulphuric acid by first introducing a slight solution of starch, and then by adding loding. If the vinegar is pure, a blue colour will result. OHERSE CORRY.—Grate a teacupful of rich, hard choose, and add to it a teacupful of milk, a teaspoonful of mixed unestard, and one of curry powder. Stir it over the fire till thick and smooth, and spread it over slices of buttered teast. Brown a few minutes in the oven, and serve hot.

RAISIS CAKE.—Mix one pound and a half of flour, pound of fresh butter, half a pound of loaf sugar, he grated rinds of two lemons, eight eggs, a gill of aisin wine, and a pound of Sultana raisins. Bent t all well together till perfectly smooth, and bake in quick even matter lined with buttered paper.

RENDERING CLOTH WATERFROOF.—Put half a pound of sugar of load and a like quantity of powdered aluminto a backet of soft water. Stir natil clear, and pour off into another bucket, into which place the cloth or garmont. Soak for twenty-four hours and thang up to dry without wringing. This process is said to be very effective.

said to be very effective.

Stewed Mushrooms.—Clean nicely one pint of button mushrooms, and soak them a few orinutes in apint of water in which the juice of a fresh lemon has been squeezed. Put into a stewpan a pint of new milk, two omees of butter, a little sait and white nopper, a little gated nutmer, and a tenspoonful of four. Heat and stirt his over the fire. Take the mushrooms from the water with your tingers, shaking ench one dry, and put them in the seasoned milk. Cover the stewpan closely, and stew for half an hour. Serve het.

To Mark Coverage Serves Been and the seasoned and seasoned the serve het.

an hour. Serve hot.

To Make Cocoasur Sweet Rock.—Open the nut the eye, and pour out the milk. Then break the shell, and get out the nut; out off all the husk, so as to leave nothing but the pure white nut; chep this up fine, and put it, together with the milk, into a pickin, adding at the same time as much loaf sugar as is equal to four times the weight of the nut and milk. Now boil the whole gently tigether, and skin once or twice. The time of boiling depends upon whether hard or soft rock be preferred. The longer time produces harder rock.

Salad Dikksbuss.—I. Pound in a mortar the hard

whether hard or soft rock be preferred. The longer time produces harder rock.

Salad Dressings.—I. Pound in a mortar the hard boile i yolk of an egg.; mix with it a suit-spoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of mustard flour, a mashed mealy potate, two dessert-spoonfuls each of croim and clive oil, and a table-spoonful of good vinegar. 2. Mix logether two good table-spoonfuls of clive oil, the raw yolk of an egg. a little popper, one table-spoonful of the best vinegar, a pinch of salt, and a dessert-spoonful of the best vinegar, a pinch of salt, and a dessert-spoonful of the obst vinegar. 3. Pound in a mortar two cunces of choese: add a teaspoonful of vinegar, a small quantity of salt and pepper, and by decrees dilute it with olive oil. 4. Two hard boiled yolks of eggs and two raw ditto mashed smooth, together with a table-spoonful each of croam and salad oil: add sufficient vinegar to make it prefty sharp. 5. Beat together the juice of a lenner and the raw yolks of two eggs: then, by slow degrees, drop in enough oil to convert the composition into a kind of cream, but stir gently and continuously while the oil is being added. Vinegar may replace the lenon juice if more convenient.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

California vives who have worthless men for husbands have just found out that the homestead law of that State is a nice thing. According to that law a wife alone can make a homestead of the property which she and her husband own, and on which they resule. The husband's consent is not requisite, the law stating that "the homestead land and house, not exceeding in value \$5.00°, can be selected by the husband and wife, or either of them."

The first speech ever made by a colored lawyer in the criminal courts of Washington was made on Thursday by that is the criminal courts of Washington was made on Thursday by tharles M. Thomas, a recent graduate of Howard University, in defence of George M. Jenkins, also colored, who is on trial for killing his wife with a cleaver some months since, Mr. Thomas meets with no opposition whatever from the white members of the bar, many of whom congratulated him yesterday on the distinctness and merit of his argument.

ment.

D. Inking Fountains in Pauls.—The first of the public drinking fountains creeted at Paris by the munificence of Sir Richard Wallace has been recently inaugurated on the Boulevard de Villette. In form it is a small square monument, oranmented with four statuettes at the foot, sustaining a dragon-goale dome: and it is provided with two goblets fastened by a chain. This is the type for isolated fountains in squares and avounces. The other type is of ogival form, and less ornamented, designed for attachment to walls.

to walls.

In the 40 counties in England there are held annually 1.385 fairs for the exhibition of horses, eattle, and agricultural products; in the 13 counties of Wales, 245; in the 33 counties in Scotland, 240; and in the 32 counties in Iroland 93, making a total of 2.254. The largest number held in any one county in England is 135, in Cornwall: Carmarthenshire held the largest number in Wales, 43; Abordeenshire, in Neuthard, 63; and Cork, in Iroland, 15. Those fairs are held at all sensons of the year when the stock and farm products are in the best possible condition for exhibition.

condition for exhibition.

Grime and Casualties in New York.—Official statistics for the year ending in the spring of 1872 show that in the city of New York, with a population of about a million, the police arrested no less than \$4.514 pursons in the twolvementh—60.179 males and \$4.335 females. There were \$1.184 persons arrested for intexionation, and 10.389 for intexication and disorderly conduct. Of the persons arrested 77.624 could read and write: 3.407 could neither read nor write. Above 38.000 were natives of Iroland. There were \$14.427 vargams and homoless people necommodated with lodgings at the station-houses in the year.

The London newspaners mention that in the

with lodgings at the station-houses in the year.

The London newspapers mention that in the course of a month or two there will be placed a line of very large and powerful steamers at both entrances of the Straits of Magellan. For the purpose of towing sniling vessels to and from the west coat of South America through the Straits, thus doing away with the difficult and oftentimes dangerous voyages round Cape liorn. It is believed that the services of this new steam-tug company will meet with the patrongs which the venture deserves, and that the future the disaster to the vessels making the liorn will be few and far between, as the coat of towing a vessel through the Straits will, it is estimated, cost not more than £200 to £20.

The Deepers Well, in the Worke.—Twenty miles

mated, cost not more than £200 to £250.

The Devest Well, in the Winklo.—Twenty miles from Berlin is situated the village of Sporenberg. Owing to the presence of gypsum in the locality, it occurred to the Government authorities in charge of the mines to attempt to obtain a supply of rock salt. With this end in view the sinking of a shaft or well 16 feet in diameter was commenced some five yours ago, and at a depth of 280 feet the salt was reached. The boring was continued to a further depth of 960 feet, the diameter of this bore being reduced to about 31 inches. The operations were subsequently proceduted by the nid of steam until a depth of 41% feet was attained. At this point the boring was discogness. was not no nit of steam until a depth of 4,1% feed was attained. At this point the boring was discontinued, the borer or bit being still in the salt deposit, which thus exhibits the enormout thickness of 3,90° feet. There were mechanical difficulties connected with the further prosecution of the operations.—Mining Journal.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

A Max that breaks his word bids others to false to him.

him.

Let him who regrets the loss of time make the proper use of that which is to come.

It is one of the worst errors to suppose that there is another path of safety besides that of duty.

The repentance that is delayed unto old age is but too often a regret for the inability be commit more

The true gentleman is always modest. He is more ready to obtain the opinion of others than to parade his own.

That only can with propriety be styled refinement, which, by strengthening the intellect, purifies the manners.

Books introduce us into the best society: they bring as into the presence of the greatest minds that Philosophical happiness is to want little and to adoy much: vulgar happiness is want much and moy little.

A MAN who had lived much in society, said that his acquaintances would till a cathedral, but that a pulpit would hold all his friends.

DIGGENES, being asked of what beast the bite was most dangerous, answered :--- Of wild beasts, that of a slanderer; of tane, that of a flatterer."

That mun only is truly brave who fears nothing so

pede his way.

It knewmen that every person, however low, has rights and feelings. In all contentions let ponce be rather your object than triumph. Value triumph only as the means of peace.

These are two ways of going through this world. One is to make the best of it, and the other is to make the worst of it. Those who take the latter course work hard for very poor pay.

Young persons should above all things beware of becimings, and by no means parloy with temptations; their greatest security is in flight, and in the study to avoid all occasions of orit.

"The greatest source of weakness to every nation."

"The greatest source of weakness to every nation under heaven," says John Smith, the great American Walker, "comes from the fact that women have so little to do, and so much to say."

HAVE courage enough to review your own conduct; to condonn it where you detect faults; to around it to the best of your ability; to make good resolves for your future guidance, and to keep them.

Out title of things in this world is poor, at host. And yet how many of us act as though a warranted doed covered all our possessions—as though what we hold we have beyond any power to dispossess.

we note we mave beyond any power to dispossess. Three-pourts of the plansure of a holiday lie in the planning of it. There are hosts of people who could never get through life at all if it were not for perpetually droaming of the little breaks of sunshine which onliven it.

Never did a sy soul do good, but it came readier to lo the same again with more enjoyment. Never was love, or gratitude, or bounty practised but with mercasing joy, which made the practisor still more in ove with the fair act.

ove with the fair acc.

The range of human knowledge has increased so
marmonals that no brain can grapple with it. The

The range of human knowledge has increased so enormously that no brain can grapple with it. The man who would know one thing well, must have the sourage to be agnorant of a thousand other things, however attractive they may be.

Fix have sufficient respect for habit—the case with which it may be formed—the difficulty with which it can be broken—the magical power with which it smoothes the rough path of duty, and enables us to look with indifference upon the alluroments of the world.

Gioon manners are only the absence of selfishness. They are the doing to others as we would wish to be done unto. A thoughtfulness for the comfort of these about us, a bleusint smile, a kind word, these are the ingredients of which good manners are chiefly somewhat.

An old writer has quaintly said, "God looks not at the oratory of our prayers, how bounds for are nor at their geometry, how long they are: nor at their arithemetic, how many they are: nor at the logic, how methodical they are: but lo looks at their sincerity, how spiritual they are."

Never loss an ope-runity of seeing anything beautiful. Beauty is God's handwriting, a way-rule secrament; welcome it in overy fair face, every fair key, every fair lower, and thank Him for it, the fountain of loveliness; and drink it in simply and earnestly, with your eyes; it is a charmed draught, a cup of blessing.

oup or blossing.

Stratescare on to victory. Nover give up when you are right! Afrown is only a muscular contraction, and can't lastlong. A laugh of derision is but the modified bark of a cur. If you can be laughed out of good, or the good out of you, you are weaker in intellect than the fool, whose argument is a gullaw, and whose logic is a sucer.

and whose logic is a sucor.

PEOPLE talk of originality. What do they mean?
As soon as we are born the surrounding world begins to operate upon us, and so on to the end; and, after all, what onn we truly call our own but onergy, power and will? Could I point out all I lowe to my groat forerunners and contemporaries, truly there would remain but little over.—Gottle.

remain but little over.—Gottle.

With most of as, idleness is the parent not merely of uneasiness, but within of fretfulness, indevolence, and the whole host of evil passions. The phrase "nching void" may be ridioulous to those who eriticise grammatically, but it is true to those who feel humanly. To supply this void is an object, and moreover a certain offect, of a regular, and austained, and judicious method of self-instruction. The used key is bright. If the steel be wrought up and refined to a high temper, the cloudiness of the vapour will perish from it almost at the instant that it is breathed upon.

WIT AND HUMOR.

They say the new play. "The Raw Carret," cap't be beet. Of course not.

The girls of the Mo, in Missouri, are so sweet that posts speak of them as Mo-lasses.

Why is the bone of the armealled the funny-bone is Because it is the humerus bone. Waks a storm is browing, who can say whether it will be all hail, mild ale, or heavy wat?

SOME young ladies must be given to dreamy specu-ations, they build such eastles in the (h)nir.

PROBLEM SOLVED FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLLIERS.
-Where do all good niggers of "To work, of course." Tonn Odds Taken.--Four-foot-oleren-und-u-quur-or in her boots accepting six-foot-two in his stock-

Whenever tectotalors talk about drunkenness, they invariably broak the pledge, and indulge in bitter rail.

ter ran.

Stautling Fact.—Every man who commits suicide with a pirtol must discharge his own debt o' natur.

PRELIM REMARK.—" Happy is the country that has no history," as the Schoolboy said on being flogged for the third time for not knowing who was Henry the Sixth's wife. A GENTLEMAN inquired of another whether a cer-tain doctor had any practice. "Oh, yes." was the reply, "I assisted in laying out one of his patients the other day."

"I AM spenking," said a long-winded orator, " for the benefit of potserity." "Yes," said one of his hearers, " and if you keep on much longer your au-dience will be here."

A BROKEY-HERETED widower in Indianapoles, has erected a pine slab over his wife's grave, and presented a fine piano to the girl who was kind to him during his afflictions.

"I RESORT to wine to sharpen my wits," said a young spondthrift to an old one. "Ah," replied the veteran, "that is the way I bekan, but new I have to resort to my wits to get my wine."

As one of the loading male singers in a New Haven church was running up to a very high amen last Sunday, a temporary set of teeth fell out of his mouth. Jie didn't want the false-set to voice just

A LADY, who asserts that her opinion is based upon a close observation, says that mon, as a rule, regard their wives as angels for just two months a month before marrying her, and a month after bury-

A Boy at Kingston, seven years old, is destitute of ears, and has a good joke on his mother, who finds him difficult to box. But she makes it up on him on different portions of his hide. He says he wishes he had ears like other boys.

The latest thing in practical joking at a pyrotechnic display is to tie a strong thread to a friend's hat, at-tach the other end to a sky-rocket, and get him to let

it off. The delight of the victim is unbounded, and the experiment meets with great success. the experiment meets with great success.

Nor largary to Tuns Ur.—The woman who is reported to have advertised her desire to obtain a harband "with a Roman nose having strong religious tendencies," advertised for an impossibility. The tendency of Roman noses is not appared.

tendency of Roman moses is not appeared.

As our easonable and somewhat misanthropic acquaintance romarks that he has often heard the property "A friend in most is a friend index t." but he says he can't see any point in it. He has a friend in need who is always borrowing money of him.

epithalamon.

Epithalamon.

Pere Hyacinthe adjures monastic vows:
The childless Father has become a Sponse.
Blest with his Consort in their mapfial bower,
Behold the Hyacinth a double flower.

A ciry fop who was taking an airing in the country, tried to amuse himself by quizzing an old farmer about his bald head, but was extinguished by the old man, who solumnly remarked, "Young man, when my head gets as soft as yours, I can raise hair to soll."

As exchange says. "A Milwankee lover, dying lately, left his sweetheart, a poor girl, a fortune of twenty thousand dollars. There are few such lovers to be found." Very true: and the girs complain, that, when they are found, it is impossible to induce them to die.

A Neago hold a cow while a cross-eyed man was to knock ner on the head with an axe. 'The nearo, ob-serving the man's eyes, in some four inquired, " You gwine to hit wharyon look?" " Yes." " Den." said Cuffee, " hold de cow yourself. I ain't gwine to let you hit me."

you at me,"
"Sat," cried a girl, looking down from the upper story of a grocery, addressing another girl, who was trying to enter the front door, "we've all been to exam-meeting, and we have been converted; so whom you want milk on Sunday, you'll have to come around to the back door,"

around to the back door.

The following words naturally formed the peroration of the counsel's plea for a chent in an assault and battery case at Athons, Alabama: "Let the humble asserted the thistle of the valley; let the sagactous goat browse upon the mountain's brow; but, men of the jury, I say that John Gandle is not guilty."

The jury, I say that John Gamile is not guilty."

We see announced a work entitled "Gas, and All About it." We trust its author has thrown some light on that very obscure article. For instance, we hear about gas "with the illuminating power of three candles." Boes this mean that one must have three candles. "Boes this mean that one must have three candles. "Boes a light or not good one to see whether the gas is alight or not?

It is said that the characteristic of the umbretha is its tower of changing shapes. You may leave a new silk one with an ivory handle at any public gathering, and within three hours at will transform itself into high blue of Radod brown cotton, somewhat less in size than a circus tent, with a handle like a telegraph gold and five fractured ribs.

A Cincinnari youth, guided by the advice of a for-

A GINGINNATI youth, guided by the advice of a for-tion-tollor, sought to make a girl love him by means of observery working from under her chair. When the time came she sprang into the air about three feet, and when she came down she landed in her lover's hair and took about two handfuls there-from, and then told him that she hated him. No match.

match.

A Genual poet has lately written a touching poem, in which the here is represented as devoured by alligators under a paint free, on the shore of lake frie in America. The hereine hours of the dreadful fate of her lover down in the glades of Florida mar the banks of Lake Superior, where she is living, and rashes down south to Lake Erie, and lays wait for that creadile, captures him, cuts him open, extracts the homes of her dead love, purchases a rich coffin, and has him interred in magnificant style in Greenwood Comercry in New York, in the State of St. Louis. The poem is too affecting.

HEARTHSTONE SPHINX.

242. A QUARTETTE OF DECAPITATIONS.

11.

Whole, when used, I'm sparkling and bright:

111.

Whole, I'm a bird: pray, what is my name? Bohead me, I'm still a bird all the same; Transpose me, then I'm classed with the moun, And never expect with the rich to be seen IV.

Whole, I'm artful; porhaps you'll call me odd fish; ftere I shall leave you to do sa you wish; Bohoad mo, I listen, if surrounded with fear. If clever you're reckoned, you'll see this quite clear; Behoad me sgain. I once saved a chibl. Who, in character as man, was both meek and mild.

23. ENIGMA.

I am, and have been always, in every age and clime, A cover for all wickedness, the friend of gailt and crime: Deeds of the direst import, deeds that must mane-

less be.
Murders, treasons, and robellions, have oft been raised by me:
I help the dark incendiary to raise his direful flame, And to the gloomestcolours I often lend a mane:
I have been, for all ages, ever since the world be-

And shall be, while this earth of ours is trod by mortal man. Again I'm all that's beautiful, the painter's bright-

Again I'm all that's beautiful, the painter's brightest dream.
The embediment of all that's fair, and the poet's favourite theme:
And lovely flowers (2) the 'sanshine ne'er has and ne'er shall see.
Will spring to life beneath my touch and bud and bloom for me.
Ah, what tender tales of love and hope to me have been embessed.
When every flower was sleeping, and the worl' had sunk to rest.
Though flowers may fade and wither, in gardon, fled, or plain.
And everything may pass away, yet I shall still remain?
244. CHARADES.

24. CHARADES.

My first is a curse, my last is a cave, My whole is a guardian, the unswer I crave 11.

While you're my tirst, improve my last, My fleeting whole will soon be past. 111.

Boys wearmy tirst, and eat my last : They use my whole when not steadfast. IV.

My first is a vowel, my next is a boast. And so is my lest—both good for a feast: My whole is a poem, though one of the least.

My first transpose, it will disclose
What farmers often prize:
And when I'm ill, good Doctor Pull
To do my lost he tries;
My whole dath roll in luxury.
Reader, what can the answer be ?

25. A QUINTETTE OF CONS. 1. Which are the strongest boys in a school where thouging is the instrument of instruction?

2. What is the only proper and most gented wearing of defence a husband can make use of if his

2. What is the only proper and most gented weapon of defence a husband can make use of if his
wife happens to be a shrew?

3. If the learned dogs at a fair were asked what
game at eards they preferred, what answer would
they certainly make?

4. Chesta (loq): "I say, Pompey, when Dina, de
cook, was attacked by that jackall, de oder micht,
what was de best weapon she could have taken up
in self-defence?"

5. If you were hadly in want of a handle for your
axe, and you residud at Dover, where would you look
for the requisite timber.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., IN NO. 41.

231. ANAGRAM-Tip Pit. 235. Engma-The Needles.

236. CHARADE-Neura-parties. 237. Double Rebus — Haml: Ocymel: Mantl: Ephonech: ReD.—Homen, 11540.